EXHIBIT A



Webster's Collegiate Dictionary

TENTH EDITION

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(sit ~); esp: out of bed b: upward from the ground or surface (pull a daisy c: so as to expose a particular surface 2: with greater intensity (speak ~) 3 a: in or into a better or more advanced state b: at an end (your time is ~) c: in or into a state of greater intensity b: at an end (your time is ~) e: in or into a state of greater intensity or excitement d: in a continual sequence: in continuance from a point or to a point (from third grade ~) (at prices of \$10 and ~) (~) until now) 4 a (1): into existence, evidence, prominence, or prevalence (put ~ several new buildings) (2): into operation or practical form b: into consideration or attention (bring ~ for discussion) 5: into possession or custody 6 a: ENTIRELY. COMPLETELY (button ~ your coat) b— used as an intensifier (clean ~ the house) 7: in or into storage: BY (lay ~ supplies) 8 a: so as to arrive or approach b: in a direction conventionally the opposite of down: (1): to windward (2): NORTHWARD (3): to or at the top (4): to or at the ord of a theatrical stage 9: in or into parts 10: to a stop — usu. used with draw, bring, jetch, or pull 11: for each side (the score is 15 ~) ap adj (bef. 12c) 1 a: risen above the horizon (the sun is ~) b: STANDING c: being out of bed d: relatively high (the river is ~) (was well ~ in her class) e: being in a raised position: UFTED (windows are ~) f: being in a state of completion: CONSTRUCTED, BUILT g: having the face upward h: mounted on a horse (a new jockey ~) g: having the face upward h: mounted on a horse (a new jockey ~) i: grown above a surface (the corn is ~) j (1): moving, inclining, or directed upward (the ~ escalator) (2): bound in a direction regarded as up 2 a (1): marked by agitation, excitement, or activity (2): positive or upbeat in mood or demeanor b: being above a former or normal level (as of quantity or intensity) (attendance is ~) (the (2): positive or upbeat in mood or demeanor b: being above a former or normal level (as of quantity or intensity) (attendance is ~) (the wind is ~) c: exerting enough power (as for operation) (sail when steam is ~) d: READY; specif: highly prepared e: going on: taking place (find out what is ~) 3 a: risen from a lower position (men ~ from the ranks) b: being at the same level or point (did not feel ~ to par) c (1): well informed: ABREAST (~ on the news) (2): being on schedule (~ on his homework) d: being ahead of one's opponent d. a: presented for or undergoing consideration (contract ~ for negoa: presented for or undergoing consideration (contract ~ for negotiation); also: charged before a court (~ for robbery) b: being the one whose turn it is (you're ~ next) 5 of a quark: having an electric charge of +43, zero charm, and zero strangeness — compare 400wn 6 up against : confronted with : face-to-face with (the problem we are up against) — up to 1: capable of performing or dealing with (feels up to her role) 2: engaged in (what is he up to) 3: being the responsibility of (it's up to me)

Tup prep (1509) 1 a — used as a function word to indicate motion to or toward or situation at a higher point of (went ~ the stairs) b: up into or in the (went ~ attic) 2 a: in a direction regarded as being toward or near the upper end or part of (lives a few miles ~ the coast) (walked ~ the street) b: toward or near a point closer to the source or beginning of (sail ~ the river) 3: in the direction opposite to (sailed ~ the wind)

*up n (1536) 1: one in a high or advantageous position 2: an upward slope 3: a period or state of prosperity or success 4: JUPPER ward slope 3: a period or state of prosperity or success 4: JUPPER sup vb upped or in vi 2 up; upped; up-ping; ups or in vi 2 up vi (1643)

1 a: to nse from a lying or sitting position b: to move upward:
ASCEND 2—used with and and another verb to indicate that the action of the following verb was either surprisingly or abruptly initiated (he ~ and married a showgirl) ~ vi 1: RAISE LIFT 2 a: to advance to a higher level: (1): INCREASE (2): PROMOTE la b: RAISE up-and-com-ing \.pp-an(d)-'kp-min, .pp-3m-\ adj (1926) : gaining prominence and likely to advance or succeed — up-and-com-er \-ka-mar\ n
up-and-down \-'daun\ adj (ca. 1755) 1: marked by alternate upward and downward movement, action, or surface 2: PERPENDICULAR up and down adv (12c) 1: TO AND FRO (paced up and down) 2: alternately upward and downward (jump up and down) 3 archaic: here and there esp. throughout an area 4: with regard to every particular: THOROUGHLY (knew the territory up and down) — up and down prep up—and—up \'op-3n-3-p\ n (1863): an honest or respectable course—used in the phrase on the up-and-up up-and-up Upa-ni-shad \"u-pa-ni-shad, \"u-pa-na-shad\" n [Skt upanisad] (1805): one of a class of Vedic treatises dealing with broad philosophic problems — Upa-ni-shadic \(\int\)\"u-pa-ni-shad-dik, \(\int\)\"u-pa-na-shad-dik\" adj upas \"y\"u-pas\" n [Indonesian Malay pohon upas poison tree] (1783) 1: a tall tropical Asian tree (Antiaris toxicaria) of the mulberry family with a latex that contains poisonous glucosides used as an arrow poison: also: a poisonous concentrate of the juice or latex of a upas 2: a poisonous or harmful influence or institution

'up-beat \'op-,bet\ n (1869) 1: an unaccented beat in a musical meaward and downward movement, action, or surface 2: PERPENDICULAR *up-beat \'ap-ibet\ n (1869) 1: an unaccented beat in a musical measure: specif: the last beat of the measure 2: an increase in activity or prosperity (business that is on the ~) ²upbeat adj (1947): CHEERFUL OPTIMISTIC
up-bow \'3p-bo\ n (ca. 1890): a stroke in playing a bowed instrument in which the bow is moved across the strings from the tip to the heel in which hap braid hap bra : to criticize severely: find fault with 2: to reproach severely: scold vehemently syn see SCOLD—up-braideer n up-bring-ing \'2p-brin-in\\ n (1520): early training; esp: a particular way of bringing up a child (had a strict ~)

way of oringing up a cmia (mad a strict ~)

pp-build \¬p-bid\ w -built -bilt; -build-ing (1513): BUILD Up

up-cast \¬p-,kast\ π (1890): something cast up

up-chuck \¬p-,chok\ w (1936): voMIT

up close adv or adj (1851): at close range

up-coast \¬p-köst\ adv (1909): up the coast

up-end \-p-end\-vt (1823) 1: to set or stand on end; al 2 a: to affect to the point of being upset or flurried shocker, designed to ~ the credulous matrons, -Wole field toward which the offensive team is headed up-front \-p-front, 'ap-\ adj (1945) : being or comi front: as a (1): being in a conspicuous or leading : FRANK, FORTHRIGHT b : playing in a front line (asin paid or payable in advance up front adv (1937) 1: in or at the front 2: in advance up-front manner: FRANKLY inp-grade \'op-grad\ n (1873) 1: an upward grade or CREASE, RISE 2up-grade \'op-,grad.,op-\\ vt (1901): to raise or improve in as a: to improve (livestock) by use of purebred sires. Into a job requiring a higher level of skill esp. as part of a to gram c: to raise the quality of d: to raise the classificathe price of (a product) without improving the quality the usefulness of (as a device) up-growth \'pp-,groth\ n (1844): the process of growing m VELOPMENT: also: a product or result of this up-heavel \pp-he-val. (19-pe-\ n (1838) 1: the action of of upheaving esp. of part of the earth's crust 2: extremes disorder: radical change; also: an instance of this up-heave \p-p-hev. (12-)pev\ vt (14c): to heave up: Life move upward esp. with power — up-heaver n

'up-hill \'-p-,hil\ n (1548): rising ground: ASCENT

'up-hill \'-hil\ adv (1607) 1: upward on a hill or incline

difficulties (seemed to be talking — Willa Cather)

'up-hill \-hil\ adj (1613) 1: situated on elevated grounds ing up: ASCENDING b: being the higher one or part esp. of being nearer the top of an incline 3: DIFFICULT. LABORIST up-hold \(\), pp-hold\(\text{ v}\) -held\(\text{ hold-ing}(12c)\) support to b: to support against an opponent 2 support to b: to support against an opponent 2 support against an opponent against an opponent against an opponent against agains vated b: to lift up syn see support up-holder n up-holder n lip-hol-ster (()ap-hol-ster, ()back-formation fr. upholstery] (1864): to furnish with o upholstery — up-hol-ster-er \-stor-or\ n
up-hol-stery \- \stor-or\ n. pl -ster-ies [ME upholdester upupholden to uphold. fr. up + holden to hold] (1649): if
fabric, padding, and springs) used to make a soft covering up-keep \'sp-,kep\ π (1884) 1: the act of maintaining in ... tion: the state of being maintained in good condition maintaining in good condition up-land \'ap-land, -land\ n (1566) 1: high land cap. at a from the sea: PLATEAU 2: ground elevated above the low-nivers or between hills — upland adj — up-lander \-long upland cotton n (1819): a widely cultivated American (Gossypium hirsutum) having short- to medium-staple fiber upland sandpiper n (ca. 1890) : a large No.
American sandpiper (Bartramia longicauda) that frequents fields and prairies - called also upland plover
*up-lift \(,\) op-"lift\ vr (14c) 1: to lift up: ELE-VATE esp: to cause (a portion of the earth's surface) to rise above adjacent areas 2: to improve the spiritual, social, or intellectual condition of vi: RISE—up-lift-er n

up-lift \'pp-lift\ n (ca. 1845) 1: an act. process. result, or cause of uplifting: as a (1) the uplifting of a part of the earth's surface (2): an uplifted mass of land b: a bettering of a condition esp. spiritually, socially, or intellectually c (1): influences intended to uplift (2): a social movement to improve esp. morally or culturally 2: a brassiere designed to hold the breasts up up-unk \p-link\ n (1968) 1: a communications channel for transmissions to a spacecraft; also: the up-themselves 2: a facility on earth for transmitting to a spacecraft (also: the up-load \(a)-p-\dot d, \p-\n vt (1983): to transfer (information of the up-man-ship \p'-p-man-ship\ n (1959): ONE-UPMANSHIP up-mar-ket \'p-mar-ket \'adj (1972): UPSCALE \(\sigma \text{ store} \) up-link \'ap-,link\ n (1968) 1: a communicaket adv up-most \'ap-,most\ adj (1560): UPPERMOST inpon \= pon, -pan\ prep (13c): ON
inpon \= pon, -pan\ adv (14c) 1 obs: on the surface of the su : THEREAFTER THEREON

*up-per \'a-par\ adj [ME, compar. of ²up] (14c) 1 a: marked position, rank, or order b: farther inland (the constituting the branch of a bicameral legislature that and more restricted in membership and possesses greated prestige than the lower house 3 a: constituting a strangment the earth's surface b cap: being a later epoch or series named (Upper Cretaceous) (Upper Parameters) apper a (1789): one that is upper: as a: the parts of above the sole b: an upper tooth or denture e: an upper tooth or denture as a second appear to the sole b: an upper tooth or denture as a second appear to the sole b: an upper tooth or denture as a second appear to the sole big to t NORTHERN (~ Manhattan)

mula of glib simplicity and ~ arrogance — Richard Pollal adj (1593) 1: of or relating to the ancient Greek region 2: of, relating to, or constituting the Olympic Games passengers: BUS 2: a book containing reprints of a number of nibus adj (1842) 1: of, relating to, or providing for many things mibus adj (1842) 1: of, relating to, or providing for many things once 2: containing or including many items once 1: containing or including many items on-pe-tent \am-ni-kam-po-tent\adj (1827): able to handle situation; esp: having the authority or legal capacity to act in all viters—om-ni-com-pe-tence \-ten(1)\s\ n \\ \frac{1}{100} \cdots \cdot \cdots \cdo n (1606): a participant in Olympic Games
n (1843) 1: one of the ancient Greek deities dwelling. 1 n (1843) 1: one of the ancient Greek derties dwelling 2: a being of lofty detachment or superior attainments Games n pl (1593): oLYMPIC GAMES 1 oyster \=-\frac{1}{2}\text{im-pe}-\text{im-pi} \ n \ (Olympia, Washington] (190 avorful native oyster (Ostrea lurida) of the Paget Sound as fic coast of No. America — called also Olympia (>-\text{lim-pik}, \(\delta\righta\) adj (1590) 1: OLYMPIAN 2: of or relation of the paget Sound as fice coast of No. America — called also Olympia (>-\text{lim-pik}, \(\delta\righta\) adj (1590) 1: OLYMPIAN 2: of or relation of the paget Sound as fice coast of No. America — called also Olympia (\delta\righta\righta\) and also of the paget Sound as fice coast of No. America — called also Olympia (\delta\righ round the victor's prize a crown of wild office 2: a modification of success of sports, music, a with the victor's prize a crown of wild office 2: a modification of the ancient Olympic Games consisting of international attention of the collection npic Games if icent \am-\ni-fo-sont\ adj [L omni- + E -ficent (as in magnificity)] (1677): unlimited in creative power also otence \am-\ni-po-ton(t)s\ n (15c) 1: the quality or state of connipotent 2: an agency or force of unlimited power apportent \-tont\ adj [ME, fr. MF, fr. L omnipotent-, omnipotents, onnipotent-, potents potent] (14c) 1 often cap: ALMIGHTY 1 2 inpotent y adv inpotent n (1600) 1: one who is omnipotent 2 cap: GOD 1 inpotent n (1600) 1: one who is omnipotent 2 cap: GOD 1 inpotent n (1600) 1: one who is omnipotent 2 cap: GOD 1 inpotent n (1600) 1: one who is omnipotent 2 cap: GOD 1 inpotent n (1600) 1: one who is omnipotent 2 cap: GOD 1 inpotent n (1600) 1: one who is omnipotent 2 cap: GOD 1 inpotent n (1600) 1: one who is omnipotent 2 cap: GOD 1 inpotent n (1600) 1: one who is omnipotent 2 cap: GOD 1 inpotent n (1600) 1: one who is omnipotent 2 cap: GOD 1 inpotent n (1600) 1: one who is omnipotent 2 cap: GOD 1 inpotent n (1600) 1: one who is omnipotent 2 cap: GOD 1 inpotent n (1600) 1: one who is omnipotent 2 cap: GOD 1 inpotent n (1600) 1: one who is omnipotent 2 cap: GOD 1 inpotent n (1600) 1: one who is omnipotent 2 cap: GOD 1 inpotent n (1600) 1: one who is omnipotent 2 cap: GOD 1 inpotent n (1600) 1: one who is omnipotent n (1600) 1: one n (1600) ntervals — called also Olympics \a-lim-pos, ō-\ n [L, fr. Gk Olympos] (1580): a mountaint hat in Greek mythology is the abode of the gods hat in Greek mythology is the abode of the gods in [Skt] (1788): a mantra consisting of the sound \'om\ and intemplation of ultimate reality fix, pl-omas or -omata [Lomat-, -oma, fr. Gk-omat-, -oma fr. om vowel of causative verbs in -oun) + -mat-, -ma suffix de in vowel of causative verbs in -oun) + -mat-, -ma suffix de in vowel of causative verbs in -oun) + -mat-, -ma suffix de in vowel of causative verbs in -oun) + -mat-, -ma suffix de in vowel of causative verbs in -oun) + -mat-, -ma suffix de in vowel of causative verbs in -oun) + -mat-, -ma suffix de in vowel of causative verbs ing omnipresent: UBIQUITY
mipresent \-znt\ adj (1609): present in all places at all times
mipresent \-znt\ adj (1609): present in all places at all times
mipresent \-znt\ adj (1609): a system of radio navigation in
mich any bearing relative to a special radio transmitter on the ground
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mich and mich any bearing relative to a special radio tr ai-science \am-'ni-shan(t)s\ n [ML omniscientia, fr. L omni-+shana knowledge — more at SCIENCE] (1612): the quality or state of the third chamber of the fulfillant structure at the structure and the abonasum — compare RLMEN im-ber; 'am-bre, 'sm-, -,brâ\ n [F or Sp; F hombre, fr. Sp, litter at HOMBRE] (ca. 1661): an old three-banded card game Europe esp, in the 17th and 18th centuries teng omniscient

al-scient \-sh=nt\ adj [NL omniscient- omnisciens, back-formation

f. ML omniscientia] (1604) 1: having infinite awareness, understand
and insight 2: possessed of universal or complete knowledge—

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and complete knowledge—

therums [L omnium (gen. pl. of omnis) + E gather + L · um, noun ending] (1530): a miscellaneous collection (as of things or persons)

and complete knowledge—

and complete knowledge— Europe esp. in the 17th and 18th centuries im-brā\ adj [F. pp. of ombrer to shade. fr. It ombrare, fr. ide, fr. L umbra— more at UMBRAGE] (ca. 1896): having tones that shade into each other— used esp. of fabrics in color is graduated from light to dark— ombre n nan \"am-budz-man, om-badz-, man; am-budz-, om-\"man [Sw, lit., representative, fr. On ambodhsmathr, fr. am-buds and the man [1080]. Livore Vam-ni-vor, avor n [NL omnivora, neut. pl. of omnivorus. ommission + mathr man] (1959) 1: a government official eden or New Zealand) appointed to receive and investigate, is made by individuals against abuses or capricious acts of capricious L] (1890): one that is omnivorous
L] (1890): one that is omnivorous
L] (1890): one that is omnivorous
miv-o-rous \am-\niv-ros. -\ni-v-\ adj [L omnivorus, fr. omnimiv-o-rous] (ca. 1656) 1: feeding on both animal and vegetable
substances 2: avidly taking in everything as if devouring or consumsubstances 2: avidly taking in everything as if devouring or consumsubstances 2: avidly taking in everything as if devouring or consumsubstances 2: avidly taking in everything as if devouring or consumsubstances 2: avidly taking in everything as if devouring or consumsubstances 2: avidly taking in everything as if devouring or consumsubstances 2: avidly taking in everything as if devouring or consumsubstances 2: avidly taking in everything as if devouring or consumsubstances 2: avidly taking in everything as if devouring or consumsubstances 2: avidly taking in everything as if devouring or consumsubstances 2: avidly taking in everything as if devouring or consumsubstances 3: avidly taking in everything as if devouring or consumsubstances 3: avidly taking in everything as if devouring or consumsubstances 3: avidly taking in everything as if devouring or consumsubstances 3: avidly taking in everything as if devouring or consumsubstances 3: avidly taking in everything as if devouring or consumsubstances 3: avidly taking in everything as if devouring or consumsubstances 3: avidly taking in everything as if devouring or consumsubstances 3: avidly taking in everything as if devouring or consumsubstances 3: avidly taking in everything as if devouring or consumsubstances 4: avidly taking in everything as if devouring or consumsubstances 4: avidly taking in everything as if devouring or consumsubstances 4: avidly taking in everything as if devouring or consumsubstances 4: avidly taking in everything as if devouring or consumsubstances 4: avidly taking in everything as if devouring or consumsubstances 4: avidly taking in everything as if devouring or consumsubstances 4: avidly taki or consumers), reports findings, and helps to achieve equitaing — om-niv-o-rous-ly adv

ampha-los \'am(p)-fo-las, -los\ n [Gk. navel — more at NAVEL] (1855)

a central point: HUB 2. FOCAL POINT

appha-lo-skep-sis \am(p)-fo-lo-'skep-sas\ n [NL. fr. Gk omphalos + skepsis examination — more at SPY] (1925): contemplation of one's pavel as an aid to meditation: also: INERTIA 2

and \'on, 'an\ prep [ME an. on, prep. & adv.. fr. OE; akin to OHG ana \text{Inertimes} (Gk ana up. on) [bef. 12c) 1 2 — used as a function word to indicate the position in contact with and supported by the top surface of (the nents — om-buds-man-ship \-,ship\ n

ffix [NL -oma, fr. L. -oma]: mass (phyllome)

fmā-gp. -'mē-, -'me-\ n [ME, fr. MF, fr. Gk ō mega, lit., large

1: the 24th and last letter of the Greek aiphabet — see Al
ble 2: LAST. ENDING 3 a: a negatively charged elementary

hat has a mass 3270 times the mass of an electron — called

a minus b: a very short-lived unstable meson with mas

a minus b: a very short-lived unstable meson with mas The Yon, and prep [ME an, on, prep. & adv., fr. OE; akin to OHG and Yon, and prep [ME an, on, prep. & adv., fr. OE; akin to OHG and Yon, a s the mass of an electron — called also omega meson (1) \-'thre\ adj (1980): being or composed of polyunsaturated is that have the final double bond in the hydrocarbon chains he third and fourth carbon atoms from one end of the moles that are found esp. in fish, fish oils, vegetable oils, and green that are found esp. in fish, fish oils, vegetable oils, and green that are found esp. in fish, fish oils, vegetable oils, and green that are found esp. in fish, fish oils, vegetable oils, and green that are found esp. in fish, fish oils, vegetable oils, and green that are found esp. in fish, fish oils, vegetable oils, and green that are found esp. in fish, fish oils, vegetable oils, and green that the first of the fi tables e or om-e-let \am-let, a-mo-\ n [F omelette, alter. of MR]
lit., knife blade, modif. of L lamella, tim. of lamina thin . 1611) : beaten eggs cooked without stirring until set and ded in half man\ n [L omin-, omen] (1582): an occurrence or phenome ved to portend a future event: AUGURY

No \overline{\sigma} \text{men-tem} \n. \psi \text{-ta} \cdot \text{-tums} \text{[L. perh. akin to L. operations of put on. exurer to take off — more at EXLVIAE] (1547): a seritoneum connecting or supporting abdommas structures (as a ra); also: a fold of pentoneum free at one end — omen-tal operations. mar\ n [Heb omer] (ca. 1608) 1: an ancient Hebrew unit of city equal to \(\frac{1}{10} \) ephah 2 a often cap: the sheaf of barley ally offered in Jewish Temple worship on the second day of over b cap: a 7-week liturgical period of expectancy between ad day of the Passover and Shabuoth

n \(\frac{1}{2} \) m-kran. \(\frac{1}{2} \) o, \(Brit \) o mi-()kran\ n [ME. fr. MF, fr. Gk \(\sigma \) iit. small o] (15c): the 15th letter of the Greek alphabet — see trable. T table s \'a-ma-nas\ adj (1587): being or exhibiting an omen: POR-esp: foreboding or foreshowing evil: INALSPICIOUS — om-i-adv — om-i-nous-ness n adv — om-t-nous-ness n

INOUS. PORTENTOUS FATEFUL mean having a menacing of
an aspect. OMINOUS implies having a menacing, alarming
are foreshadowing evil or disaster (ominous rumblings from a
remant volcano). PORTENTOUS suggests being frighteningly bis
ressive but now seldom definitely connotes forwarning of cal
(an eeric and portentous stillness). FATEFUL suggests being of
tous or decisive importance (the fateful conference that led to the dollar) b— used as a function word to indicate the cause or source (profited ~ the sale of stock) c— used as a function word to indicate the cause or source (profited ~ the sale of stock) c— used as a function word to indicate the focus of obligation or responsibility (drinks are ~ the indicate the focus of obligation or responsibility (drinks are ~ the indicate the object of collision, opposition, or hostile action to indicate the object of collision, opposition, or hostile action to indicate the object with respect to me) b— used as a function word to indicate the object with respect to some disadvantage, handicap, or detriment (has three inches in height some disadvantage, handicap, or detriment (has three inches in height some disadvantage the second-place team) (the joke's ~ me) 9 ~ me) (a l-game lead ~ the second-place team) (the joke's ~ me) 9 ~ me) are day a function word to indicate destination or the focus of a— used as a function word to indicate destination or the focus of a material succession, movement, or directed effort (crept up ~ him) (feast your some action, movement, or directed effort (crept up ~ him) (feast your ole \o-mi-so-bol\ adj (1816): that may be omitted

n \o-mi-shan, >-\ n [ME omissioun. fr. LL amission-, omission]

nittere] (14c) 1 a: something neglected or left undone of toward or neglect of duty 2: the act of omitting: the state omitted omitted
mit, >-\ vt omit-ted; omit-ting [ME omitten, fr. L omittere, fr.,
urd + mittere to let go, send — more at 08-] (15c) 1: to leave

surface esp so as to be pc

>) b: in or into a position

esp: in or into the condit: a: forward or at a more home (later >) b: in c so >> 3: iato operation the light — 3 on adj (ca. 1541) 1: eng: role) 2 a (1): being it as to permit operation (th as) 3: aware of someth: me) 4: with DED. PLAN the light me) 4: WITHOUSE, PLAS:
talking or barping incass
garded as possible or feasi
a: engaged in or as if in
b: being at a high level of
Long a suffice (ISV, alter. o on a safex [13 v, alter. c other one compound (par 2 on a safex [fr. -on (in it : unit : unit : unit (opena) (opena) on a safex [NL fr. -on (it on a safex [on again of again ading in an intermittent unit on ager \ anigar n [M. L. fr. Gr. sacros, fr. on-field — more at ACRE] Asian was ass t Equus he syn. E answer that usu dorsal stripe and is relate 2 [LL. *: L]: a heavy cancient and medieval tim on and eff and (1855): on-and eff adj ones and set adj ones [NL ones areas fr. Ones [CGn [Ne]] (ca. 1741)
TION :: NYTUS INTERREGRATION — ones. syn. E conger that usu relationship — once as remarkussup — once ar : for the last time lonce $\tau(13)$: one sing the same time: SMULTI-lonce are (1641): that c once (1 bl): at th once that way (1374): on che rectas la Onchavers genus of caused by Sharal worm (O. in parts of troposal Am. on-cide on \an-si-demore at I WALE I (CA. 1: cal American checily er ORCO THE UP NE NL on-co-eres \ in-co-jer a normal real to become OB-CO-CHE CASS LAD-K formative of rumors On Control \ Senik\ المروسوسونان /٠١٥ form way in Ea-lo codes in Lanco gist in Lanco יבארמון אישורים time w was the bis - rest : EMER his - rest EMER on-commenters län-ing via stup of R. lone | han | an ME (OL and Street) ata me 2 a: bei: at a mane, at their procuments what is in land w passing (b) can're of two or mo: substance) (1); bein 4 at what I (will see

 mentioned 2: to fail to perform or make use of: FORmentioned 2: to fail to perform or make use of: FORSREGARD 4 obs: GIVE UP

1 \,\"a\-m-\ti-d\"e\-m\\ n, pl\-tid\-ia\ \-d\"e\-\-\-[NL, fr. Gk

eye; akin to Gk \(\vec{ops}\) eye — more at EYE] (1884): one of
orresponding to a small simple eye that make up the
of an arthropod — om-ma-tid\-ial\-d\"e\-d\"e\-1\\ adj\
n [L. fr. omnis]: all: universally \(\lambda\) omnidirectional\(\rangle\)
n-ni-(\rangle\) bos\ n [F, fr. L, for all, dat. pl. of omnis] (1829)
motive public vehicle designed to carry a large number

BUS 2: a book containing reprints of a number of

s, forms, or kinds am-'ni-fa-sant\ adj [L omni- + E -ficent (ss in magnifi-

unlimited in creative power

cham-in-po-ton(t)s\ n (15c) 1: the quality or state of the control of the control

-ly adv (1600) 1: one who is omnipotent 2 cdp: GOD 1 te \am-ni-'pre-z'n(t)s\ n (1601): the quality or state of tent: UBIQUITY

 $\lambda-x$ nt\ adj (1609): present in all places at all times am-ni-, ranj\ n (1946): a system of radio navigation in ring relative to a special radio transmitter on the ground and flown by an airplane pilot - called also omnidirec-

\am-'ni-shan(t)s\ n [ML omniscientia, fr. L omni-+
edge — more at SCIENCE] (1612): the quality or state of

-shont\ adj [NL omniscient-, omnisciens, back-formation entia] (1604) 1: having infinite awareness, understandt 2: possessed of universal or complete knowledge —

y adv h-er-um \,äm-nē-əm-'ga-thə-rəm\ n. pl omnium-, omnium (gen. pl. of omnis) + Elgather + L -um, noun : a miscellaneous collection (as of things or persons) m-ni-vor, -vor\ n [NL omnivoral neut. pl. of omnivorus.

\am-'niv-res. -'ni-ve-\ adj [L omnivorus, fr. omni-+] (ca. 1656) 1: feeding on both animal and vegetable: avidly taking in everything as if devouring or consum-orous-ly adv

um(p)-f2-,iäs, -l2s\ n [Gk, navel nt: HUB 2, FOCAL POINT more at NAVEL] (1855)

p-sis \am(p)-f3-lo-skep-sas\n [NL, fr. Gk omphalos + lation — more at spy] (1926): contemplation of one's to meditation; also: INERTIA 2

prep [ME an, on, prep. & adv., fr. OE; akin to OHG ana, on] (bef. 12c) 1 a — used as a function word to indiprep [ME an, on, prep. & adv., fr. OE; akin to OHG ana, on] (bef. 12c) 1 a — used as a function word to indicate nontact with and supported by the top surface of (the table) b — used/as a function word to indicate in contact with an outer surface (the fly landed ~ the e a cut ~ my finger) (paint ~ the wall) c — used as a to indicate position in close proximity with (a village ~ your opponent) d — used as a function word to indicate no indicate position with respect to something (~ the south) (the side of the house) /2 a — used as a function word to incre of attachment or/support (~ a string) (stand ~ one ~ a nail) b — used as a function word to indicate a midence (you can rely ~ me) (feeds ~ insects) (lives ~ a ~ used as a function word to indicate a medence (you can rely ~ me) (feeds ~ insects) (lives ~ a ~ used as a function word to indicate a time which something takes place (a parade ~ Sunday) or an an or occurrence when something begins or is done (~ ing home, I found your letter) (news ~ the hour) (cash ~ ing home, I found your letter) (news ~ the hour) (cash ~ ing something; often used with the (~ the sly) (keep evertice) (cut myself ~ a knife) (talk ~ the telephone) c— tion word to indicate a medium of expression; used orighysical position (best show ~ television) 6 a (1)— thou word to indicate active involvement in a condition or thou word to indicate active involvement in a condition or the contact of the supposition (best show ~ television) 6 a (1)—

tion word to indicate active involvement in a condition or

eyes ~ this) (working ~ my skiing) (made a payment ~ the loan) b — used as a function word to indicate the focus of feelings, determina-tion, or will (have pity ~ me) (keen ~ sports) (a curse ~ you) c— used as a function word to indicate the object with respect to some misfortune or disadvantageous event (the crops died ~ them) d used as a function word to indicate the subject of study, discussion, or consideration (a book ~ insects) (reflect ~ that a moment) (agree ~

price) 10 — used as a function word to indicate reduplication or succession in a series (loss ~ loss)

on adv (bef. 12c) 1 a: in or into a position of contact with an upper surface esp. so as to be positioned for use or operation (put the plates ~) b: in or into a position of being attached to or covering a surface; esp: in or into the condition of being worn (put his new shoes ~) 2 a: forward or at a more advanced point in space or time (went ~ home) (later ~) b: in continuance or succession (rambled ~) (and

home) (later ~) b: in continuance or succession (rambled ~) (and so ~) 3: into operation or a position permitting operation (switched the light ~)

3 on adj (ca. 1541) 1: engaged in an activity or function (as a dramatic role) 2 a (1): being in operation (the radio is ~) (2): placed so as to permit operation (the switch is ~) b: taking place (the game is ~) 3: aware of something — usu. used with to (my boss was ~ to me) 4: INTENDED, PLANNED (has nothing ~ for tonight) 5 Brit : talking or harping incessantly — used with about 6 chiefly Brit: regarded as possible or feasible — usu, used in negative constructions 7 a: engaged in or as if in a performance (the comedian was always ~)

b: being at a high level of performance
1-on n suffix [ISV, alter. of -one]: chemical compound not a ketone or

other oxo compound (parathion)

2-on n suffix [fr. -on (in ion)] 1: subatomic particle (nucleon) 2 a

: unit: quantum (photon) (magneton) b: basic hereditary compo-

nent (cistron) (operon)
3-on n suffix [NL, fr. -on (in argon)]: noble gas (radon)
on-again, off-again adj (1948): existing briefly and then disappearing in an intermittent unpredictable way (on-again, off-again fads) on-a-ger \"a-ni-jor\ n [ME, wild ass, fr.

field — more at ACRE (14c) 1: an Asian wild ass (Equus hemionus onager syn. E. onager) that usu. has a broad dorsal stripe and is related to the kiang 2 [LL, fr. L]: a heavy catapult used in ancient and medieval times

on and off adv (1855): OFF AND ON — on—and—off adj

onan-ism \'o-na-,ni-zam\ n [prob. fr.

onan-ism \'ō-n>-ni-zəm\ n [prob. fr. NL onanismus, fr. Onan, son of Judah (Gen 38:9)] (ca. 1741) 1: MASTURBATION 2: COITUS INTERRUPTUS 3: SELFGRATIFICATION — onan-is-tic \-ō-n>-'nis-tik\ adj
on-board \'on-'bord, 'ān-, -'bord\ ad (1960): carried within or occurring aboard a vehicle (as a satellite or spacecraft) (an ~ computer)
'once \'won(t)s\ adv [ME ones, fr/gen. of on one] (12c) 1: one time and no more 2: at any one time: under any circumstances: EVER 3: at some indefinite time in the past: FORMERLY 4: by one degree of relationship — once and for all 1: with finality: DEFINITIVELY 2: for the last time relationship — on : for the last time

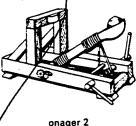
conce n (13c): one single time: one time at least — at once the same time: SIMULTANEOUSLY 2: IMMEDIATELY 3: ²BOTH ³once adj (1691): that once was: FORMER ⁴once conj (1761): at the moment when: AS SOON AS once—over—(won(t)s--ö-yər, 'wən(t)s--) n (1914): a swift examination

caused by a worm [O. volvulus] that is native to Africa but now present in parts of tropical America and is transmitted by several blackflies on-cid-i-um \an-\si-\di-d-\di-m, \angle n_-\si-\n [NL, fr. Gk onkos barbed hook — more at ANGLE] (ca. 1868): any of a genus (Oncidium) of showy tropical American chiefly epiphytic orchids oneo-comb form [NL, fr. Gk onkos bulk, mass; akin to Gk enenkein to carry — more at ENOUGH]: tumor (oncology) on-co-gene \angle in-\kappa \di-k\di-\iden\di-n\di-\iden\di-n\di-\iden\di-\i

on-co-gen-e/sis \an-ko-'je-no-sos\ n [NL] (ca. 1932): the induction or formation of tumors

on-co-gen-ic \-'je-nik\ adj (1936) 1: relating to tumor formation 2: tending/to cause tumors on-co-ge-nic-i-ty \-j-'ni-s-te\ n (1944): the capacity to induce or

on-col-o-gy \an-ka-la-jē, āŋ-\ n (ca. 1857): the study of tumors — on-co-log-i-cal \an-ka-la-ji-ka-l\also on-co-log-ic \-jik\ adj — on-col-o-gist \an-ka-la-jist, āŋ-\ n





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